Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,622.

PRICE 3½d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5. 1789.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

EDINBURGH, OCTOBER 5. 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Mail for LERWICK in ZETLAND, will be made up and forwarded from this Office to ABERDEEN on *Saturday* next the 10th inſtant, from whence it will be diſpatched on the *Monday* following, being the 12th inſtant, on board of the Packet for Lerwick, wind and weather ſerving.

By order of the Poſtmaſter General,
WILLIAM KERR, Sec.

NEW JEWELLERY AND HARDWARE SHOP.

PATRICK FRASER, late of the Copartnery of *Parr Forreſter and Company*, reſpectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the Public, That he is juſt now returned from London, and the other manufacturing towns in England, where he has been for ſome time paſt collecting a very comple and elegant aſſortment of the above-mentioned goods; and that he intends to begin Buſineſs in that new and elegant Shop in Blair Street, being the firſt from the High Street, weſt ſide of the Tron-Church, on Monday the 12th inſtant, in partnerſhip with Mr ADAM WILSON, under the firm of FRAZER AND WILSON. As the goods are all of the very neweſt patterns, and will be ſold as low as in any ſhop in town, F. and W. beg leave to ſolicit the patronage of their friends and the Public, and humbly hope that the aſſortment will be found worthy of their attention.

EDINBURGH—Sept. 5. 1789.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY, ANNO 1789,

Begins drawing the 12th of November.

THE ORIGINAL TICKETS ARE SOLD,
And, by appointment of Government,
divided into
Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenth Shares,
BY
JOHN WHITE AND COMPANY,
At their Licenſed State Lottery Office, oppoſite the
Tron Church, Edinburgh,
And no where elſe on their account.

Correct Numerical and Regiſter Books are kept, Tickets and Shares regiſtered at 6 d. each number, and all buſineſs reſpecting the Lottery tranſacted with that punctuality which has diſtinguiſhed this Office for *twenty-one* Lotteries paſt; during which *Prizes to a very large amount* have been ſold: And in the laſt and four preceding Lotteries the under Capitals in ſhares, viz.

One of	L. 5000	Five of	L. 1000
Two of	2000	And Six of	500

THE SCHEME.

Prizes.	Value of each.	Total value.	Preſent Price of Shares.
2 of	L. 20,000	is L. 40,000	
2 —	10,000 —	20,000	
2 —	5,000 —	10,000	Half, L. 3 15 0
3 —	2,000 —	6,000	
5 —	1,000 —	5,000	Quarter, 1 18 0
10 —	500 —	5,000	
30 —	100 —	3,000	Eighth, 0 19 6
100 —	20 —	2,000	
10,600 —	10 —	106,000	Sixteenth, 0 10 0
10,754 prizes	—	L. 197,000	Regiſtering 6 d. each
First drawn the 1ſt day		500	number.
First drawn the 4th day		500	
First drawn the 10th day		500	
First drawn the 16th day		500	As tickets & ſhares
First drawn the 22d day		500	riſe or fall in the
The laſt drawn ticket		500	London Offices, ſo
20,246 blanks.			will they at this.
40,000 tickets		L. 200,000	

Money for the prizes ſold at this Office will be paid at current value ſo ſoon as drawn; or, agreeable to act of Parliament, the 1ſt June 1790 (in Iriſh currency) without deduction, and where money for prizes in former Lotteries may alſo be had.

J. WHITE and Co. impreſſed with the moſt grateful ſenſe of the diſtinguiſhed patronage with which they have already been honoured, beg leave to return their friends and the Public their moſt ſincere acknowledgments. *The ſhares iſſued by them are all from original tickets*, and are ſtamped and ſecured purſuant to act of Parliament; for which *Government Receipts* may be ſeen.

Country correſpondents may have tickets and ſhares ſent on remitting bills payable at ſight or a ſhort date.

Schemes *gratis*.—Letters (poſt paid) duly anſwered.

WANTS A PLACE,

As Land-Steward or Overſeer,
At Martinmas firſt,

A YOUNG MAN, bred in England, and ſerved a Gentleman there, as Land-Steward a number of years. Is well experienced in agriculture, both by drill and broadcaſt, and raiſing of hedges, diking, and draining; alſo in buying and ſelling ſheep and black cattle—is a good accountant, and qualified for all kinds of menſurations and ſurveying of land—can be well recommended by his late maſter, and various other Gentlemen in England.

N. B. Any Nobleman or Gentleman wanting a man in that capacity, may be informed by directing letters to John Forſter, at Mr James Liddſter's, Cornhill, nigh Berwick upon Tweed, Northumberland.

Not to be repeated.

A BAY HORSE.

ABOUT the beginning of November laſt, a Bay Horſe was put into one of the parks of Inch near Clearburn, and has never ſince been enquired after. If the Horſe is not claimed between and the 1ſt of November next, he will be ſold by roup to pay the expences of keeping, &c.

Clearburn, October 5. 1789.

BAY HORSE LEFT AT HOLYTOWN.

IT is requeſted that the Gentleman who left a Bay Horſe at Mr Byram's at Holytown, on the 9th of July laſt, will be ſo good as ſend for him, or let Mr Byram know to what place he ſhall be ſent, otherwiſe he will be obliged to apply for a warrant to ſell the horſe,

HORSES FOR SALE.

A Capital crop'd Bay Gelding, 15¼ hands high, ſeven years old, able to carry fourteen ſtone up with any hounds, being a capital trotter, galloper, and leaper.

ALSO, an elegant dark bay trotting Mare, 15 hands and an inch high; ſix years old, has been hunted; is able to carry fourteen ſtone up with any harriers. Warranted ſound.

The Gelding & Mare will be ſhown at the Britiſh Inn, Cowgate, from Tueſday morning to Wedneſday evening. If not ſold in that time, they will immediately after be carried to the country.

MAHOGANY.

To be Sold by Auction, within the Yard of WILLIAM SIBBALD and COMPANY, Merchants, Leith, on Friday the 9th current, at twelve o'clock noon.

A Conſiderable quantity of remarkable fine Jamaica MAHOGANY fit for fineering, imported in the Roſeile, Robert Liddel maſter, lately arrived from Jamaica—To be put up in lots of two pieces for the conveniency of purchaſers. The wood may be ſeen any time betwixt and the day of ſale

This Day is Publiſhed,
By J. SIBBALD, PARLIAMENT-SQUARE,
J. MURRAY, London—DUNLOP & WILSON, Glaſgow—ARGUS & SON, Aberdeen—and W. BOYD, Dumfries—price 1s. or 1s. 3d. by poſt,

THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,

OR

LITERARY MISCELLANY,

For SEPTEMBER 1789.

(With a VIEW OF ELLIOCK, the Seat of Lord Elliock, in the County of Dumfries, near Drumlanrig.)

CONTAINING,

Regiſter of the Weather for September—Preſent State of the Diſpute between thoſe Chemiſts who ſupport, and thoſe who deny the Doctrine of Phlogiſton—Account of the Life of Thomas Chatterton, with Criticiſms on his Genius and Writings—Deſcription of the Country between Quebec and Montreal—Deſcription of Montreal—Curious Wardrobe Account of Henry VIII. containing ſome particulars reſpecting the Dreſſes in his reign—Account of the introduction of the Myſtical Drama into England, with ſome Strictures on Mr Addiſon's cenſure of the Italian Opera—A wonderful and tragical Relation of a Voyage from the Indies, in a letter to Mr D. B. of London, merchant—Remarks upon the Preſent Taſte, for acting Private Plays, by R. Cumberland, Eſq.—Preſent State of the Spaniſh Theatre, by M. Peyron—Reflections on the Tragedy of Mary Queen of Scots—Account of a remarkable Sleep-walker, from a report made to the Phyſical Society of Lauſanne, by a Committee of gentlemen appointed to examine him—Reflections on the Cuſtom of burying the Dead, and the Danger of precipitate Interment, by M. Durande—Anecdotes of Schroeter—Anecdotes of the Pretender, Lady Mary Touchet, &c. from Memoirs and Anecdotes of Philip Thicknelſe—The Generoſity of an Indian Conqueror, a Tale, by the Abbe Dupin—Poetry—Monthly Regiſter.

LONDON—OCTOBER 1.

According to letters from America, the cultivation of hemp is introducing all over Maſſachuſetts, and on the low lands near Philadelphia; barley in Rhode iſland and Jerſey; tobacco in ſuch quantity in Kentucky, as to raiſe the jealouſy of Virginia. Virginia can raiſe more wheat than any ſtate of the Union; its inhabitants ſay than any two. From Maſſachuſetts alone, 44 ſail of veſſels have gone to the Eaſt Indies, and of theſe, ſome to Kamſchatka; and it appears, by the returns made to congreſs, that notwithſtanding the ravages made in the war, by the military operations on the continent, by the greater loſſes at ſea, and by the ſtill greater check population muſt have received by the ſeparation of ſo many fathers from their families, and by the diſcouragement of matrimony, that the population is as great now as it was at the beginning of the war.

General Waſhington poſſeſſes 10,000 acres of land in one body, where he lives—conſtantly employs 250 hands—keeps 24 ploughs going all the year, when the weather will permit—ſowed, in 1787, 600 buſhels of oats, 700 acres of wheat, and prepared as much for corn, barley, potatoes, beans, peaſe, &c.—has near 500 acres in graſs, and ſowed 150 acres of turnips. Stock, 140 horſes, 112 cows, 235 working oxen, heifers, and ſteers, and 500 ſheep.

The lands about his ſeat are laid down in graſs. The farms are ſcattered round, at the diſtance of two, three, four, or five miles, which the General viſits every day, unleſs the weather is abſolutely ſtormy.

He is conſtantly making various and extenſive experiments for the improvement of agriculture. He is ſtimulated with that deſire which actually actuates him, to do good to his country, and benefit mankind.

In 1786, he killed one hundred and fifty hogs, weighing 18,560 lb. for his family's uſe (exclusive of proviſion for his Negroes), which was made into bacon.

Letters from Vienna mention, that, throughout the Auſtrian dominions, the recruiting ſervice is puſhed with ſo great a degree of activity, as to appear rather an impreſs than an inrolment. Notwithſtanding this, the Emperor, whether from the exhauſted ſtate of his finances, or the Revolution in France, ſolicits a peace with the Porte.

A deſperate engagement took place in the Mediterranean on the 2d inſtant, between an Algerine corſair of 24 guns, and a Neapolitan frigate of nearly the ſame force: they fought with great fury, almoſt within piſtol-ſhot, for upwards of two hours, when the corſair ſuddenly ſunk, and all her crew periſhed: the frigate had loſt above thirty of her hands, and was ſo much ſhattered, that it was with the greateſt difficulty ſhe reached the port of Leghorn.

The laſt letters from Semlin ſay, that a powder magazine had blown up at Belgrade, and ſet fire to a conſiderable part of the town, but that the fortifications had ſuffered very little injury.

The artillery park at Semlin, conſiſts of 500 pieces of cannon, which are deſtined for the ſiege of Belgrade.

The Imperialiſts boaſt of having taken a Baſhaw of *three tails* with very little loſs; the Turks acknowledge the capture, but roundly aſſert, that each of their officer's *tails* coſt his enemies at leaſt one hundred of their *heads!*

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, Sept. 2.

"On the 29th of laſt month Prince Poninſki, Grand Treaſurer of the Crown, and Grand Prior of Malta, appeared, for the firſt time before the Commiſſion eſtabliſhed by the Diet, and preſided by the King in perſon. The Prince was brought from his priſon to the Caſtle, early in the morning, and was conducted before his judges, preceded and followed by the officers of the Police, and accompanied by his brother and his eldeſt ſon, who walked on each ſide of him. After a long diſcourſe pronounced by his accuſer, the Chamberlain Turſki, the Prince delivered an apologetic ſpeech, with a dignity and firmneſs which excited the admiration of all, and put his enemies to the bluſh. This ſpeech has been publiſhed, together with the citation ſent to the Prince three days previous to his appearance before the tribunal. This citation contains the ch[illegible] of the charges brought againſt him, which are the following: "That he has, in defiance of the laws, and with foreign aſſiſtance, poſſeſſed himſelf of the higheſt poſts; and he has, contrary to the intereſt of his country, aſſiſted the accompliſhments of foreign deſigns; that he has eſtabliſhed a general confederation againſt the rights and cuſtoms of his country, and employed foreign ſoldiers to oblige the Nuncios to agree to that confederation; that he has, in an illegal manner, made himſelf Marſhal of the confederation; that he has, for money and penſions, aſſiſted foreign Courts againſt his own country, and ſold the conſtitution and laws for money; that he has changed the laws, and permitted others to change them for gratuities; that after the confederation ended, he diſtributed ſigned blanks to be arbitrarily uſed againſt the conſtitution and laws; that he has weakened and diſtreſſed the country by the territorial diviſion to the public, which he aſſiſted; that he has, in a forcible manner, procured from the Republic treaſure, rewards for all theſe ſhameful acts, and has raiſed himſelf in an unlawful manner to the higheſt dignities." The Prince, in his ſpeech, amongſt other things, obſerved, that he was born with the prerogatives of a Poliſh gentleman, who cannot be impriſoned till after he is convicted; but that it was his misfortune to be the firſt to experience the infringement of thoſe prerogatives; that he would refute the charges laid againſt him, reſerving to himſelf the teſtimony of thoſe who were his colleagues in the Diet in 1793. It is ſaid that his brother has already cited a dozen of them, and that the accuſed will proteſt againſt the admiſſion of General Brainicki as one of his judges, and has requeſted and obtained till next Saturday to prepare himſelf for his defence."

Extract of a letter from New York, May 18.

"The ſhip Cheſapeake, from Bengal, John O'Donnel, Eſq; owner and commander, has brought a valuable cargo, conſiſting of almoſt every production and manufacture of Aſia. He has had a very quick paſſage, being only four months, including five or ſix days ſtay at the Illands of St Helena and Aſcenſion, from Bengal. By Mr O'Donnel's arrival we have the following intelligence:

"The Cheſapeake was the firſt American veſſel allowed to hoiſt the colours of the United States in the celebrated river Ganges, and to trade there. When Lord Cornwallis, the Governor-General, then at a great diſtance up the country, was applied to by letter from Calcutta, to know in what manner the Americans were to be received, his anſwer was, "On the ſame footing with other nations." This anſwer being probably conformable to his inſtructions from Great Britain, evince the friendly diſpoſition of that nation in that quarter; for the American ſhips pay no more at any of the Engliſh ſettlements of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, which Mr O'Donnel viſited, than other foreigners. It is to be noticed alſo, that the Supreme Council of Bengal have taken off a heavy duty called Governmental Cuſtoms, which included exports as well as imports: this duty all other nations except the Engliſh were liable to. That on Madeira wine was ſo high as 18 rupees the cask, and one rupee, or 2s. 6d. ſterling, on all wine in bottles.

"All was profound peace between the country and European powers in India, when Mr O'Donnel ſailed. The hitherto reſtleſs and ambitious Tippoo, ſon of the famous Hyder Ally, and the Engliſh, appear heartily ſick of war, and are now fully employed in reſtoring loſt credit, and their almoſt ruined finances, by the ſyſtems of reform and œconomy.

"The French at Pondicherry were preparing a ſtrong armament to accompany the dethroned Prince of Cochin-China, who lately viſited France, and to aſſiſt him in the recovery of his legal and hereditary kingdom."

SILVER COIN.

The preſent ſtate of our Silver Coin is acknowledged to be very bad, excluſive of the great quantity of counterfeit money which is in circulation; but as its actual depreciation by wear may not be generally conceived, the following recent attempt to inveſtigate that buſineſs, with the proceſs and reſult, may be acceptable to our readers.

At various times, 1200 ſixpences, 1400 ſhillings, and 200 half-crowns, were very accurately weighed. But, it is neceſſary here to remark, that 12 oz. of our ſtandard ſilver (viz. 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine ſilver, and 18 dwts. alloy) are coined into 72 ſhillings; conſequently a ſixpence, as delivered from the Mint, weighs 1 dwt. 22.4516 gr. a ſhilling, 3 dwts. 20.9032 gr. and a half-crown, 9 dwts 16.2580 gr. And ſuch ſtandard ſilver is worth exactly 5 s. 2 d. per oz.

1200 ſixpences, as iſſued from the Mint, weigh 116 oz. 2 dwts. 14 gr.—value 30 l.

1200 ſixpences worn, weighed only 82 oz. 2 dwts. 7 gr.—value 21 l. 4 s. 3 d.

Loſt by wear, in circulation, is 34 oz. 7 gr.—value 8 l. 15 s. 8½ d.

1400 ſhillings from the Mint weigh 270 oz. 19 dwts 8½ gr.—value 70 l.

1400 worn ſhillings weighed 224 oz. 1 dwt.—57 l. 17 s. 7 d.

Loſt by wear, 46 oz. 18 cwts. 8½ gr.—value 15 l. 2 s. 4¾ d.

200 half-crowns from the Mint, weigh 96 oz. 15 dwts. 11½ gr.—value 25 l.

200 worn half-crowns weighed 89 oz. 14 dwts. 18 gr.—value 25 l. 3 s. 7¾ d.

Loſt by wear, 7 oz. 17½ gr.—value 1 l. 16 s. 4¾ d.

From theſe calculations, it appears, that the preſent ſtate of our current ſilver coin is nearly as follows: viz.

	s.	d.
Sixpences are intrinſically worth	0	4½
Shillings,	0	10
Half-crowns,	2	4

But, many ſixpences paſs now, very currently, that weigh but 29 or 30 grains; ſome not more than 27 grains, which, of courſe, are worth only 3½d. each.

According to the above computation, every nominal 10 l. or 10 l. in tale of ſilver, will be deficient, if its conſiſts wholly of

	L.	s.	d.	
Sixpences,	2	18	4	} in value.
Shillings,	1	13	4	
Half-crowns,	0	13	4	

SALIC LAW.

As this famous law, juſt adopted by the National Aſſembly of France, is only known by its general import, an hiſtorical correſpondent has ſent us the following ſketch of its origin:—

The Sahans were an antient people of Germany, who, having driven out the Gauls, gave their country the name of *Francia*. The memory of this people and their name we find preſerved in that tract of land in the province of Tranſluna, near Over-Yſſel, called *Salant*, near the river Aa, where is alſo the town of Oldenzeel, in Latin called Oldeſalia, that is Old Salia.

The laws made by theſe people, now ſo well known under the name of the *Salic laws*, were adopted by the French under the firſt race of their Kings, and digeſted by four principal Lords, who, in a convention with the elders of the people, at ſeveral ſeſſions, made ſuch a collection of them as they thought moſt beneficial to government.

This collection at preſent bears this title,

"The Pact, or Agreement of the Salic Law," and contains twenty-four heads, in which are ſpoken of ſeveral matters referring to juriſprudence, &c.

The ſixth article, under the head of *alleuds*, or *freeholds*, ſtates, "that no part of the Salic land ſhall paſs over, or be left to females, but that the males ſhall always ſucceed to the inheritance."

Hence the cuſtom which excludes the daughters from the Crown of France was founded, and is, by way of ſuperiority, ever ſince called, "the Salic law."

Shakeſpeare in his Henry V. ſpeaking of this law, who probably drew his authority from ſome of the old chronicles, ſtates, "that Charles the Great having ſubdued the Saxons, there left behind and ſettled certain French, who holding in *diſdain the German women* for ſome diſhoneſt manners of their life, eſtabliſhed then this law.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT.

Tranſlated from COUNT POTOSKI'S TRAVELS IN TURKEY *and* EGYPT.

Cairo, the 26th.

The firſt view which I had of the Pyramids, was at the point of Delta, when on my paſſage from Rozetta to Cairo. I was then diſtant from them about ten leagues, and they appeared to me like mountains whoſe blue ſummits announced a great elevation. I loſt ſight of them in approaching to Cairo, and I did not ſee them again till I got to Gizeh. This village is about three leagues from the Pyramids, which yet do not ſeem to be ſix hundred paces diſtant. I could diſtinguiſh perfectly the ſeveral lays, and even the ſeparations of the ſtones, which then appeared to me not much larger than our bricks; and my eyes meaſuring, by this falſe ſcale, the heighth of thoſe monuments, I could ſee nothing in them ſo very marvellous. The ſame thing happened to me when I firſt ſaw St Peter's Church at Rome, and muſt neceſſarily happen at the ſight of every edifice, when the exact proportion of its parts leaves no object of compariſon by which one can judge of the magnitude of the whole. In order, therefore, to aſcertain that of the Pyramids, it is neceſſary to advance to their baſe; then the ſummit diſappears by little and little, till at laſt you ſee nothing but piles of enormous blocks, of which I had formed at firſt ſo erroneous an opinion. Then let a perſon apply the light of calculation to the rectified teſtimony of the ſenſes, and he will find that the number of theſe blocks amount to upwards of 144,367, which form a ſolid body of 62,369,600 ſquare feet.

Then let a perſon retire from them as much as he pleaſes, the imagination, fatigued with calculation, is impreſſed with an idea of immenſity; an idea which it will always preſerve.

The Arabs, who know that travellers are fond of engraving their names at the entrance of the pyramids, brought me a chiſel for that purpoſe; I made uſe of it to engrave the Garden, a poem.

Leur maſſe indeſtructible a fatigue le temps.

And what monuments have better merited that inſcription? Thirty ages have ſcarcely made a few ſlight delapidations. Earthquakes have not diſjointed a ſingle lay. The angle of their inclination cauſes to contribute to their ſtability that very force of gravity which deſtroys all the monuments of man. The united efforts of the whole preſent population of Egypt would not be ſufficient to level them with the ſoil that ſupports them; and who knows if Nature herſelf, jealous to ſee the works of art attain to the duration of her own productions, poſſeſſes the power of deſtroying them? Such is the impreſſion which the ſight of the pyramids made on me. You will diſcover in it, no doubt, a degree of enthuſiaſm. I readily confeſs it; but what ſoul is ſo inacceſſible to admiration, as to be able always to reſiſt that exalted ſentiment? and perhaps, too, it was never more excuſable than in the preſent inſtance. I am ſenſible, however, that the pen of a traveller, like his pencil, ſhould never deviate from the perſpective before him; and I return to my ſubject.

The great pyramid was ſurrounded by ſeveral ſmall ones, whoſe baſes ſtill ſubſiſt. It is eaſy to recognize that which Herodotus ſays was built by the daughter of Cheops, at the expence of her lovers, who paid each of them for their favours, a block of Ethiopian marble. This pyramid, according to our Author, was only one *pletre* at the baſe, that is to ſay, ſixty-ſeven feet and an half; it was, therefore, much ſmaller than that I have deſcribed; but I am convinced, that it was becauſe the ſtones were ſmaller, and not becauſe there were fewer of them. Nevertheleſs, taking but one half of the number marked above, we will find an hundred and ſixty-ſeven thouſand, three hundred and eighty ſavours and an half, a ſum pretty conſiderable for a young princeſs.

Three hundred paces from the pyramids, ſtands the Coloſſal Statue of the Sphinx, or rather the head of the ſtatue, for the reſt is buried in the ſand. This head is ſo large, that all my little caravan took ſhelter under its chin, and found themſelves very much at their eaſe.

I ſhould have been happy to have aſcended to the ſummit of the higheſt pyramid, from whence I would have ſeen the whole country of Egypt extended like a geographical map at my feet. The thing is by no means difficult, but I had not ſtrength enough to undertake it. I had ſcarcely force enough to traverſe the inſide as far as the tomb of Pharoah; I ſpent ſeven or eight hours in ſketching thoſe monuments of the grandeur of Egypt. I thought of viſiting them again; but I perceived, on my return to Gizeh, that I had got a ſtroke of the ſun, which had burnt one half of my face, and much inflamed my blood. The day after I was again ſeized with the fever, and was carried back to Cairo. If bitters produce their uſual effect, I ſhall, in three or four days, be able to embark for Alexandria. Adieu; every future ſtep which I make will be to bring me nearer to you.

LLOYD's LIST.—Oct. 2.

THE Concordia, Alberts, from Nantz to Hamburgh, foundered on the coast of Holland.

The Ann, Gerdon, from Petersburg to Dunbar, lost her bowsprit, foremast, &c. and gone to Copenhagen to repair.

The Maxwell, Kennedy, drove from her anchors at Elsinore, the 19th ult.

The Lancaster, Shaw, from Petersburg to Lancaster, is lost near Croonstadt.

The John, Trattles, from Stockholm to Marseilles, foundered off Gottland.

The Sisters, Kitchin, from Leith to Petersburg, is wrecked near Gottenburg.

The Mary and Margaret, from Teneriffe for Hamburg, on the 28th August, spoke the Betsey, Donald, from London to the coast of Guinea, in sight of the island of Palma, all well. On the 21st of September, lat. 47. lon. 12. 40. W. spoke the Fame, from Greenock to North Carolina, all well.

Captain Urquhart, of the Union, on the 29th August, in lat. 38. 52. lon. 59. 41. spoke the Flora, Dennis, from Liverpool to Philadelphia, out eight weeks, all well; and on the day following, in same lat. and lon. spoke the Minerva, ——, from Greenock to New York, all well.

The Liebling, Pust, from Stockholm to Nantz, foundered off Yarmouth.

The Hope, Bell, from Jamaica to London, is lost near Lydd, in Kent, Captain and six men drowned.

The Young William, Hays, from Jamaica to London, is ashore near Margate.

The Boston Packet, Davis, from London for Boston; Hopewell, Williams, from L'Orient for London; and La Diligente Francois, Louais; from Crefwick for Dunkirk, are put into Ramsgate with loss of anchors and cables.

The Ann, Jones, from London for Seville, is ashore on Sandwich Flats, but it is hoped will be got off.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 7.—France, 1.—Holland, 1.—Jamaica, 1. New-York, 1.

Due—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

VENICE, *August 21.*

A division has happened in the Senate, never known before in the history of this Republic; it concerns the treaty with Russia and the other Imperial Court; by virtue of which the Republic binds itself at all times to be ready to act jointly, in an offensive manner, against any of the enemies of those powers. This, it is insisted on, is going too far, and may embroil us with all the powers of Europe, besides the expence of keeping up a considerable force necessary on no other account. The Nobles are much divided.

LODI, *September 23.*

The august family of Orange and Nassau are now at this palace. The Princess is recovered of her late fatiguing journey to and from Berlin. A marriage is said to be as good as fixed between the Sovereigns of England and Prussia, for their children. No other news of importance, except the act of oblivion now on the tapis, which has been mentioned before.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, *September 25.*

M Necker, at eleven o'clock yesterday, presented himself at the bar, and made his respectful homage. He was admitted into the body of the House, where he read a very long memorial on the deplorable state of the Finances, and on the means of saving the State from the imminent danger with which it was threatened.

M. Necker began by observing, that the Finances were reduced to the lowest possible state: That the expence which the scarcity of grain occasioned, had affected their commerce to the amount of 50 millions: That the withdrawing of strangers, and the emigration of opulent citizens, had carried off the ready money: That the diffidence, inspired by the tardiness of the National Assembly, had made all money disappear; and that this diffidence had prevented foreigners from hazarding their money in the new loan: That it was essential for the Assembly, to take into their serious consideration the greatness of this evil, its urgency, and the consequent disorders which it threatened: That they must have 40 millions for the expence of the month of October; and that the evening before, there were but 12,800,000 livres in the Royal Treasury: That the King had chearfully complied with the requeft which he made of sending his plate to the mint as a temporary supply, and that the Queen and Ministers had followed the example: That this National discredit gave a mortal wound to commerce, and that all the sources of public prosperity were dried up.

M. Necker, however, said, they must not lose courage—It was necessary to be firm in the midst of the tempest, and that it was incumbent on them to forward the wishes of an excellent King, to soothe him in his paternal solicitudes, and to accompany him in his sacrifices for the public good. He then proposed three means likely to avert from them the evils with which they were menaced.

These means were—1. To equalize the receipt and the expenditure. 2. To find means to meet the engagements which they had contracted. 3. To provide for the pressing wants of the moment.

At the opening of the National Assembly, M. Necker said, the Public Revenue was considerably more than at this moment, as several of the Provinces have made resolutions not to pay certain duties. The *deficit* was then 56 millions. There must now be added six millions more, making the total of the *deficit* 62 millions. They must find means to extinguish this deficiency.

A saving might be made in the War Department of 15,000,000 livres.

The junction of the King and Queen's establishments, to which they had consented, and which was about to take place, would make a saving of 5,000,000.

The Princes had a revenue of 8,240,000, besides their equipages, from which considerable reductions might be made.

In the Department of Foreign Affairs, they might save 1,000,000.

Pensions, the amount of which he stated at only 25,000,000, would bear a reduction of from 5 to 6,000,000.

The Royal Feud might be suppressed, which now cost 800,000.

The gifts to the Clergy might also be suppressed, amounting to 7,800,000.

The Annuities for Lives, amounting to 1,500,000, were insensibly falling in, and would daily come in aid of the Public necessities.

That a Tax might advantageously prevent the disastrous use of anticipations, that great source of their distress, and which now amounted to 100,000,000, and the suppression of which would produce a saving of 8,000,000.

That by including in the poll-tax the persons formerly privileged, and in prohibiting all compositions, the duty will be increased to the amount of 15,000,000.

That it would be possible to make a saving on the remission given to the Provinces of 15,700,120. On the million appropriated to the preservation of charitable establishments, the million of vagabondage, and the four millions appropriated to the extraordinary expence of the Provinces, who might be permitted to sell their timber. All these retrenchments would amount to about sixty-three millions, the sum of the *deficit*.

As to the extraordinary aid, M. Necker said they would want seventy millions for this year, if, as according to justice they ought to do, the first six months of this year should be paid up before the end of December next: That they should want eighty millions for the year to come, and that in the whole they could not extricate themselves without a loan of between 150 and 160 millions.

To obtain this sum, the minister of Finance proposed, that on all the inhabitants of the kingdom, a tax should be laid, not of a hundreth part of their landed property, because then life annuitans and placemen would be excluded, but of a nett fourth of their revenue.

He added, that it would not be decent to subject the citizens to an oath to certify their declarations: That this would be setting a price on conscience, and exposing them to be wanting in respect to the Supreme Being: That above all, the King had objections to any such oath: That he conficered it as sufficient if they made a declaration upon their word. That every parish should keep a register, where the names of the contributors should be inserted; That no person should be excluded from this contribution, whatever might be his condition or fortune; and, without prosecution of any kind, they should confine themselves to incite men only by the sentiments of honour: That it would be useful to accept of all articles of luxury, such as plate and jewels: That citizens should be instructed to carry their plate to the Mint, which should be authorised to pay them interest at three per cent. for the same. The wife of a peasant should even be suffered to give her wedding-ring. She would not be less happy for the want of it, and she should be permitted to be liberal. The National Assembly might appoint a Committee to receive this contribution, and to appropriate it.

As to the actual circumstances of the State, M Necker said, they could not be more alarming. That the King had directed the officers of the Mint to receive all plate trinkets, &c. and to pay 54 livres in six months without interest, or to give 58 livres of the new Loan, if they would convert the price: That the *Caisse d'Escompte* should be erected into a National Bank, by appropriating funds which should be a sufficient security to those who should trust their money to it: That, above all, the National Assembly should agree to the two edicts on the public Taxes.

In fine, after some seasonable rebuke on the slowness of their proceedings, M. Necker proposed—

1. To cease from all other discussions until the great subject of the Finances should be concluded.

2. To consider immediately of a temporary contribution, to relieve them from their present distress.

3. To order the payment of all the Taxes.

4. To authorise the *Caisse d'Escompte* to assist the State.

5. To employ every possible means to give the Executive Power its old and requisite energy.

This Memorial was read partly by M. Necker, and partly by his Secretary, and took an hour and a quarter. The President replied in these words:

"SIR,

"The National Assembly will take into consideration the instructions which you now give us in the name of the King. Whatever may be the evils that afflict France, the French people have powerful resources—the National Assembly—the King—and, permit me to add, the Minister that has so well deserved their mutual confidence."

The memorial was referred to the Committee of Finances, to be examined.

M. Anson, to whom the drawing up of a resolution, proposed by the Committee of Finance, was yesterday evening referred, after a long debate, read it to the Assembly.

It was, in substance, That the assessment of taxes for 1789, and the arrears of former years, should be paid up without delay, by those on whom they were chargeable: That a supplemental assessment should be made out from the 1st of April to the 30th of September, comprehending those who were formerly exempted from taxes: That the sums arising from this supplemental assessment should go into the public treasury, to be applied to works of charity to the relief of persons charged with taxes above their ability to pay, and of those who had sustained great losses; and, finally, that the Assembly, in the course of the year 1790, would settle a plan for a general and uniform assessment of all taxes, to commence in January 1791.

Various objections, chiefly of a local nature, were made to a decree in this form. Those, it was said, who had sacrificed their privileges to the good of the Nation, had dated that sacrifice from the 1st of July; and it would be unjust to charge them with the taxes from April. The Provinces not subject to the *Gabelles*, would murmur at seeing their own burdens increased, while those that had formerly been subject to them were relieved from a tax of thirty millions; and it would afford little gratification to the people in general, that those who had hitherto been exempted from taxes, were now to bear them, if no diminution of their own burdens was thereby produced.

It was at length resolved, That the taxes on persons formerly exempted, should be only for the last six months of the present year; and that the produce of them, instead of being carried to the increase of the Revenue, should go to the relief of those who were formerly assessed.

The decree itself was not finally decided on.

A Member of the Clergy observed, that the defalcation of Revenue amounted to eighty millions, and that, when once the Assembly determined on the final plan of the new Constitution, the revenues would come in apace.

We must record an act of patriotism in the Duke de Charost, who has presented 100,000 livres for the use of the State, part of which is in specie.

A very strong protest has been entered into against the 1000 regular troops brought into Versailles, and it is believed that the city of Paris will oblige them to withdraw. The city has offered 1000 of the National Troops to replace them, should an additional force be necessary.

Yesterday, several more very great patriotic offerings were made to the National Assembly; among others, the sum of 7437 livres from the Clerks of Notaries in Paris, besides some jewels and other effects in gold and silver.

The society of Hackney Coachmen in Paris offered a considerable sum.

A Gentleman offered eight casks of rich wine, which he begged might be sold, and placed to the national account.

And another came lastly, and offered his mite, it was a new edition of Voltaire's Works.

A Member of the Clergy moved, that no dedication of books should be permitted. The author's patriotism was therefore rejected.

FRIDAY, *September 27.*

A deputation of officers, of the National Guards of Chartres, arrived here this day, and were conducted to the National Assembly.

They announced their business, which was, the having acted as a safeguard to a supply of four hundred sacks of flour, for the use of the metropolis; and added, that they were commissioned to say, that the same quantity should be sent weekly from Chartres, during the present scarcity at Paris.

A very handsome reply was made, in the name of the Assembly, by the Mayor of Paris.

AMERICA.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, *June 4.*

Extract of a letter from Brigadier General Clarke, dated Washington, May 29, ten o'clock at night.

"Yesterday evening, at four o'clock, I received information from the Creeks, brought by five headmen of the Cherokees, who had attended at the Creek nation, to settle a dispute between the two nations. The express came upwards of 200 miles in three days from the Cherokees, informing, that 300 Creeks set off from their towns the 22d instant, and that a runner was sent to the Cowetas for another hundred to join them.

"I was informed, that their instructions are to fall on the frontiers of Georgia, and commence hostilities near the Cherokee corner, the 28th inst.

"I sent express to alarm the different posts, and, in the mean time, ordered that a part of the militia should march to their relief.

"The express returned at four o'clock this afternoon, with accounts that a fort was attacked near that place this morning by thirty Indians, and a great number more discovered in different places. One man was killed at the fort.

"The militia first raised will be on the ground this evening.

"I am collecting a reinforcement, and am in hopes to be there myself to-morrow with 500 men.

"These Cherokees farther say, that they understood five hundred Creeks were ordered to the lower parts of Georgia; and that they saw the three hundred first mentioned, draw their ammunition and march, with orders from M'Gillivray to break up the countries at all events, by burning houses, and, in case of resistance, to kill and take their property.

"From these, and other co-operating circumstances, I have every reason to believe, they are determined on hostilities.

"We are entirely out of ammunition, and hope a supply will be forwarded as soon as possible. I shall call on the contractor for supplies, and hope it will meet with approbation."

LONDON,—OCTOBER 30.

Wednesday the Royal Family came from Windsor to Kew Palace; and at twelve o'clock the King arrived at St. James's, where his Majesty had a Levee, which commenced before one o'clock, and was over in a short time.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York and Clarence, were present, having come up from Newmarket on purpose; and a few nobility, it being very thin of company.

The Prince was dress in an embroidered coat, silk waistcoat and breeches;—the two Dukes in their respective uniforms, and attended by the gentlemen of their several establishments.

After the Levee, the Prince and Duke of York returned to Carleton House; the Duke of Clarence went to Richmond.

After the Levee, there was a Council, which was attended by the Lord President, the Lord Chamberlain, the Secretaries of State, and Mr Pitt: which sat an hour.

The King set off again to Kew to dinner, before four o'clock.

DUKE OF CHANDOS.

Wednesday morning, at seven o'clock, died at Enfield Lodge, his Grace James Brydges, Duke of Chandos, Marquis and Earl of Carnarvon, Viscount Wilton, Baron Chandos of Sudley, and Baronet, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Houshold, Ranger of Enfield Chace, and High Steward of the city of Winchester. His Grace was the third Duke of Chandos; he was born the 27th of December, 1731, of course he was in the 58th year of his age. Before his accession to the title, at the general elections in 1754 and 1761, he was elected Knight for Radnorshire; at the coronation of their present Majesties, he carried the coronet of the Princess Augusta, chief supporter of the Queen's train.

On the accession of his present Majesty, he was appointed one of the Lords of his Bed-chamber, which he resigned in August 1764; and in 1771, was re-appointed; on the 12th of May, 1775, was sworn a Member of the Privy Council; and in 1784, was appointed Steward of his Majesty's Houshold.

His Grace first married on the 22d of March, 1753, Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of John Nicol, Esq; of Southgate, by which union he became possessed of Minchenden-house; together with that gentleman's whole fortune.

The above lady died on the 14th of August, 1768, without issue. His Grace was secondly married on the 21st of June, 1777, to Anne Eliza, daughter of —— Gamon, Esq; widow of Roger Hope Elletson, Esq; the present Duchess, by whom he had a daughter, Georgina Charlotte, to whom their Majesties, in person, were sponsors, who died the day after baptized; their Graces had afterwards another daughter, who is now about ten years old.

By his Grace's decease, the superior titles are become extinct; but the Barony descends to his infant daughter.

This nobleman last week underwent an operation for the fistula, which was performed by a surgeon from London. The surgeon left his Grace on Sunday under the fullest confidence that he was out of all danger. On Tuesday evening he was suddenly taken ill, and expired in half an hour after.

On the occasion of the death of the Duke of Chandos, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, several reports have been circulated of the persons who are to fill up the vacancy—The Duke of Dorset, Earl of Chatham, Viscount Sydney, and others.—Not a syllable, however, transpires at present, nor will this office be disposed of for some days, at least.

Lord Dunmore has appointed the Hon. Alexander Murray, Collector of the Customs at Turk's Island, in the Bahamas, in the room of Zachariah Hood, Esq; deceased.

The Parliament, which stands prorogued to the 28th of this month, October, will be further prorogued to the beginning of December, and from thence to the middle of January, then to meet for dispatch of public business.

Many an useful practice is seen to flourish after the inventor has faded away, and is forgotten. In the unrivalled volumes of Robertson, Hume, and Gibbon, the reference to authorities, which is so satisfactory, originated with a mean historian, now scarcely known, in France, Duploix, who wrote in the 16th century.

The Duke of Sudermania, according to advices from Carlscrona of the 10th instant, was actively employed in preparing to put to sea; a measure which was hastened by the declarations of the physicians, that at this time the refreshing winds at sea would restore health to his fleet. The disorder with which they have been afflicted, begins with a pain in the head, and carries them off in a few days.

The late success of the Russians has so much alarmed the Regency at Stockholm, as even to occasion apprehensions for the capital itself, which was accordingly reinforced with a considerable addition to its militia.

General Kaubars, who retreated before the Russians at Warela, is sentenced by a court-martial in Finland to be shot. Baron Trancsford, who capitulated with the Prince of Hesse, is suspended for ten years; and several other officers are sentenced to lesser punishments. Some expect the King of Sweden to mitigate these sentences, whilst others think, and perhaps more probably, that he will rigidly execute them all.

Our letters from Vienna, mention a report there, that a body of 3000 Turks having endeavoured to surprise the fortress of Novi, were betrayed to the garrison, who suffered them to approach very near, before they fired a shot at them; so great a slaughter ensued, from a general discharge of artillery and small arms, and a corps of cavalry falling on them in their retreat, that upwards of 3000 of them are said to have been slain.

A report prevails at the Hague, that a cordon is going to be formed on the frontiers of the Generality. It takes its rise from the following circumstance: The Stadtholder, on the 18th ult. wrote to all the Colonels and Commandants of regiments, desiring to know, before the 10th inst. if their troops were ready for the field if ordered, or how long it would take to prepare them.

SWEDES AND RUSSIANS.

The King of Sweden's letter, giving an account of Admiral Count d'Ehrenschward's engagement at sea with the Prince of Nassau, has not been long able to impose on the world.

The retreat of that Monarch's army, even under his own eye, from the post at Hogsfors, was the best refutation of his own account of the affair.

In point of fact, a more decisive victory has not been gained these many years, as that which on this occasion crowned the arms of the Empress of Russia.

The following letter contains an authentic account of the action.

"In my last of the 5th instant, (August) I informed you we had driven the Swedes from a post which was of great importance to us, as the possession of it would greatly facilitate the operations which we had in view.

"After this, the Swedes took a position between the islands of Kusal-Mulim, Kotka, and Mussala.

"This post, which Nature herself seemed to have taken a pleasure in rendering extremely strong and difficult of access, was rendered still more so by every means that art could suggest. So that the Swedes appeared really to be unassailable, and the more so, as all the passages through which they could be approached by water, had been, as it was thought, rendered impassable, by means of vessels that were sunk for that purpose by the enemy.

"But the greatness of the difficulties, so far from checking our gallant commanders, served only to inflame their courage.

"At ten o'clock yesterday morning, we attacked the enemies fleet, in what we might call their entrenchments.

"The Prince de Nassau, Vice-Admiral and Commander in Chief, led on the left wing; whilst Major General de Litta, a Knight of Malta, led on the right.

"The fire on both sides was dreadful. That of the Swedes at first did infinitely more execution than ours, for they fired grape and landridge, whilst our large ships could not get near enough to fire with so much effect.

"The action had already lasted eight hours, most gallantly supported on both sides, and the event was extremely doubtful, when the Chevalier de Litta, with some vessels, and three regiments of guards on board, had the good fortune to force his way through a passage which the Swedes had thought to be impenetrable. This atchievement decided the fate of the day.

"The Swedes seeing that we were determined to board them, did every thing which courage, animated by despair, could perform, to prevent us.

"Our gallies, in the mean time, seeing the passage open, entered full sail, and opened a tremendous fire on the Swedes.

"The enemy soon after this began to give way, but still fought with so much persevering bravery that it was half an hour after midnight before they were completely routed.

"There fell into our hands six large ships, and three gallies. Seventeen were burnt, and seven sent to the bottom.

"Five only escaped up the river Kymene, covered by the darkness of the night. Several officers of rank, and upwards of 1000 soldiers and seamen were made prisoners.

"One of the vessels taken, was the Admiral's galley, on board of which, Count d'Ehrenschward, commander in chief on this occasion, and Premier Admiral of Sweden, had his flag flying.

"The Swedish Admiral defended himself with almost incredible bravery; but, at last, being vigorously pressed by the Chevalier de Litta, who came up with him at midnight, and having blown up a Russian gunboat almost along side of the Chevalier, he took his flag with him into a boat, and got safe with it to land.

"The Chevalier de Litta had the honour of forcing the Swedish Admiral to flight, and afterwards of taking his ship, which was the second he took in the course of an engagement, in which he displayed an intrepidity worthy of his name, and military knowledge that could have been expected only from the most consummate experience.

"Our principal loss consisted in two gallies blown up in the action.

"Thus ended this obstinate engagement, which lasted fifteen hours and a half, and in which every thing was done that could be suggested by genius, experience, art, courage, and, in a word, the example of a commander, whose military talents and bravery are too generally known to stand in need of praise from an individual."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New Orleans to a merchant at Kingston, Jamaica.

"*New Orleans, May* 23.

"My letter of the 14th inst. (of which the inclosed is a copy) was closed, and bills of lading signed for 40,000 dollars to be sent you by Captain Larmandi, when Mr L. received a letter from Cape Francois, informing, that a Spanish schooner, with 125,000 dollars on board, was seized in Kingston, and that she was registered only forty Spanish tons; and that very few foreign vessels escaped seizure. In consequence of this information, Messr. G. and D. your friends, rather than risque their property, altered the sloop's voyage, and sent her to the Windward Islands, instead of Jamaica, where they meet every protection.

"I am exceedingly sorry for this disappointment to you. There were actually on board 18,000 dollars to your consignments for negroes, and upwards of 9000 in payment of old debts; exclusive of what was on freight, making in all near 40,000 dollars, which this piece of news has deprived you of."

Extract of a letter from the Bay of Honduras, May 2.

"Colonel Despard, our Superintendant, has, in consequence of a Spanish requisition, annulled and extinguished the Magistracy, by which means the Courts of Justice are shut up, and we are now subject to all those evils which must necessarily result from that state of anarchy and confusion which may be every moment expected. The minds of the people are so agitated from this extraordinary prohibition, as well as the circumstance of the Spaniards cutting down the plantations, that it is not to be wondered at should they make use of the means which God and nature has given them, to oppose such an unexampled prohibition, such a tyrannical act of injury and injustice. God only knows where these proceedings will end; but this is certain, if Government do not redress those grievances, we are a ruined people, and it is morally impossible that, as Englishmen, entitled to the enjoyment of liberty, we should submit to the capricious will and arbitrary power of a single individual."

Extract of another letter from the Bay of Honduras, dated Dalise Point, June 13.

"From the accounts brought by this vessel, you will perceive the disagreeable situation to which we are reduced, by the loss of our plantations in the first instance, by their being cut down by the Spaniards, from the effect of a forced construction of the words of the convention, and by the abolition of our little local regulations in the second instance, is said to give offence to the Spaniards, and a transgression of the 7th article; whilst, in the same breath, the Superintendant establishes a plan of police, comprehending a Government, both civil and military, which must prove ten times more offensive to the Spaniards than the plan we have hitherto practised."

From the above extracts our readers will perceive to what lengths the disputes between his Majesty's Superintendant and the inhabitants of Honduras have been carried; we are happy to learn by a gentleman who came passenger in the Mentor, that they were all amicably compromised before the vessel sailed, each having presented a plan of the adjustment, articles of which were gradually receded from on both sides, until they met at the point of accommodation.

A Spanish pirate, whose name is Gregorio, has committed several depredations on the English trade in the West Indies, and has frequently landed and plundered the smaller Islands. His force consists of a schooner of six guns, and two other armed vessels, one of which was taken from the inhabitants of the Bahamas. An armed vessel or two had been fitted out against him by the Governor, but they had not fallen in with him at the latter end of July. Admiral Affleck has since dispatched a King's ship after him from Jamaica.

Two Russian cruizers have, for some time, infested the English seas, to intercept the Swedish merchantmen; but though they bear the Empress's commission, they most commonly hoist false colours, and they are manned by Englishmen.

The above cruizers have boarded several of the ships of trade from France and Portugal, and proposed making purchases of provisions and wines: the bills tendered by them being suspicious, they have generally succeeded to obtain articles in this way without payment.

PORTSMOUTH, *September* 29.

This morning his Majesty's ship Goliah, Captain Archibald Dickson, one of the guard-ships in the harbour, was paid off all arrears; and to-morrow will be re-commissioned, when Sir Archibald Snap Douglas, late of the Southampton frigate, and who has been so deservedly honoured with the particular notice of their Majesties, will hoist his pendant on board her. She is given him as a small token of his Majesty's regard for the very polite attention Sir Andrew paid the Royal family, when so frequently on board the Southampton at Weymouth.

The reward to be bestowed on Captain Onslow, of the Magnificent, and senior officer of the late royal excursion, is an appointment as Commissioner of the Navy.

Wednesday, at a meeting of the College of Physicians in Warwick lane, Sir George Baker, Bart. was elected President; and the following gentlemen were elected Censors for the year ensuing.

Dr. Donald Monro, Dr. Hervey, and
Dr. Budd. Dr. Ash.

Wednesday, Captain David Tolme was sworn in by the Court of Directors of East India Company, as commander of the ship Marquis of Lansdowne, bound to St Helena, Bencoolen, and China.

Last week were landed from the Dublin East Indiaman, Captain William Smith, late from Bengal, a most beautiful Antelope, and two remarkable small cows, the breed of that country. They are esteemed great curiosities.

There is an extraordinary Tyger Cat come from India this season; its size is great, and of a beautiful colour, only one year old.

The keeper of the wild beasts, at Exeter 'Change, had his arm lately torn by the Arabian Savage.—The man is since delirious, and it is not expected that even the amputation of the limb can save his life.

For want of evidence, William Silk was on Wednesday acquitted of the forgery on the Bank; but he is still detained for two frauds on Benefit Societies.

EAST INDIA HOUSE INTELLIGENCE.

On Wednesday a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, was held in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of having laid before them the usual half-yearly accompts of the Company.

The Chair was taken punctually at twelve o'clock; when, after the customary business had been gone through, the Court confirmed the suspension of the 51st bye-law, to empower the Court of Directors to deliver a parcel of gold to Mr James le Chevalier, and some dollars and rupees to Mr William Axe, upon payment of the regular charges.

It was also agreed to suspend the 18th and 28th bye-laws, to enable the Directors to put up to sale some Nankeens, and other goods brought home by Mr Joseph Morton, late Purser of the Chapman, East Indiaman, and Mr Richard Dalton, late Surgeon of the Phœnix, which had not been duly registered.

The Chairman then stated to the Proprietors, the inconvenience that attended the drawing the general state of the Company's affairs in the month of February, as had hitherto been usual, agreeable to the 28th bye-law, and proposed to alter it to March, which was approved of, subject to a future confirmation.

The Court afterwards broke up. Very few Proprietors attended.

France, in the hour of her insolence, attacked Great Britain, and joined America, against the mother country; bringing in afterwards Spain and Holland to her assistance. Yet Britain remains still unmoved against a host of foes; and her present situation renders her the wonder and envy of all Europe. If any thing like a spirit of resentment reigned, it is in our power to crush France for ever; but the British Lion preys not on carcases.

It is whispered that the Corsicans have again invited over General Paoli. The General, is, however, old and past the vigour of political movements.—These islanders it is, however, said, have again offered to put themselves under the protection of Great Britain.

The grand Botanical arrangement begun by Dr. Solander, advances very rapidly. In this laborious pursuit, Sir Joseph Banks is very ably assisted by Dr Dryandar, a disciple of the famous Linnæus.

When Oliver Cromwell was at the head of the English rebels, he began with the poor unhappy Charles just in such a manner as the Parisian mob are acting towards their king. They are bowing to, and smiling upon him at the very time that they are sharpening the fatal axe to cut off all his power—and perhaps his head into the bargain.

The French often derided the English with this remark—"You have no King—he is but at best but a "joint Governor with Parliament."—Pray what is the French Monarch at this moment?—He is a slave to the Representatives of the People—a puppet that has no will of his own.

Mr Beresford, who lately arrived from Ireland, is the first Commissioner of the revenue in that country. He comes for the *popular* purpose of consulting the immaculate Minister, on the extension of the Excise in the sister kingdom.

The tobacco regulations commenced on Wednesday, and many a poor publican, who had not almost five pounds of tobacco in his house, was forced to travel *twenty miles*, in order to register it before the Magistrate upon oath.

On Wednesday, on account of the commencement of tobacco regulations, many of the principal manufacturers and vendures hung black flags out of their windows. One tobacconist, in particular, covered a tobacco-hogshead with black cloth, and sent two of his men to parade with it for a considerable time up and down Downing-street.

The tobacco bill begins already, in its operation, to wound the commerce of the country. This curious act remains a shining example of the *legal wisdom* of the Attorney General, and the Master of the Rolls, and yet the Gentlemen of the *Long Robe* declare, that it must be productive of more litigation than any act now in force.

So great is the aversion of the principal tavern keepers, &c. to Mr Pitt's extension of the Excise Laws, that rather than subject themselves to an annual tax for *selling* tobacco, they have begun to be dealers in pipes, which they sell to their customers, and give the tobacco into the bargain, by which means they are exempt from the tax.

The Exciseman, should that glorious period arrive when the hateful Excise shall be abolished, will not be in want of subsistence.—He will have learnt the trades of a Tea-dealer, a Maltster, a Tobacconist, &c. &c.

Chymistry, as well as the tobacco trade, will soon require an apprenticeship to learn—We understand, that next Sessions it will be placed under the Excise: of course, every Exciseman will be in possession of those valuable secrets, whence are derived the chief profits of the art.

It is remarkable, that in every bill introduced by Mr Pitt—"more is meant than meets the ear!—When a license of five shillings per annum to be taken out by tobacconists, was first mentioned, it was deemed a mere trifle! It was not apprehended at that time, that publicans, accommodating their customers, were also liable. The number of these in London is generally taken at 50,000; in all England, perhaps, at 400,000. Here is, therefore, 100,000 l. added to the revenue, with which the people were unacquainted, and which, when the Parliament bestowed, they knew not the extent of their own generosity!

The house of a gentleman named Silvera, at Liguanea in Jamaica, was lately twice struck with lightning, and the rafters, &c. at one end of the house, each time shattered in nearly the same manner; the circumstances occasioned an examination, and that part was found to be situated on a black rock, impregnated with iron ore, which had evidently attracted the lightning.

Wednesday night died, at his house at Richmond, Mr Fearon, many years of Covent-Garden Theatre, a very useful performer, and much admired by those of the attendants on the Theatre, who by education and real feeling could distinguish between affectation and grimace, and pure simple nature.—It is remarkable, that, on the death of poor Booth, in June last, who was of the same Theatre, and an intimate crony, he shook his head, and said, he should not long survive his friend.

SURPRISING INGENUITY.

Mr Joseph Strong, of Carlisle, who has been blind from his infancy, follows the business of a diaper-weaver, and is allowed, even by people of the same occupation, to be not only a good but an expeditious workman. He is at present somewhat advanced in years, but his mechanical abilities are not yet impaired in any considerable degree. In the exercise of these, besides making almost every article of household furniture, he has constructed various pieces of machinery; one of which is the model of a loom, and the figure of a man working it. As an appendage, he added a brace of puppets, representing two women buffetting each other, or, as he interprets them to his visitors, "boxing for the web."

At different times he has dressed himself with articles entirely the work of his own hands. The inventions of his admirable execution, (or rather such of them only as have come to our knowledge,) are too various to be enumerated here.

To his strong propensity to produce, by his own ingenuity and labour, whatever he thought worthy of possessing, we shall add the following circumstance:

When he was about 15 years of age, he concealed himself one afternoon in the cathedral during the time of service; after which, the congregation being gone, and the doors shut, he got into the organ loft, and examined every part of the instrument. This had engaged his attention till about midnight, when, having satisfied himself respecting the general construction, he proceeded to try the tones of the different stops, and the proportion they bare to each other.—This experiment was not to be conducted in so silent a manner as his former enquiries. In short, the noise alarmed the neighbourhood of the church, and the circumstance of the organist having died a short time before, and no successor having been appointed, caused great consternation in the ears of all who heard it.

After some deliberation, a party, less intimidated than the rest, summoned resolution enough to enter the church at that tremendous hour; and Joseph, not less confounded than his unexpected visitors, was obliged to abandon his studies for that time. The next day, he was taken before the Dean, who, after reprimanding him for the steps he had taken to gratify his curiosity, permitted him to visit the organ at all seasonable times. In consequence of this, he set about making a chamber organ, which he completed without the assistance of any person.

He sold this instrument to a merchant in the Isle of Man, who afterwards removed to Dublin, where it still is in being, and is considered as a great curiosity.

Soon after his disposing of that, he made another, upon which he now plays both for his amusement and devotion; having a set of chants (his own composition) which he frequently uses as a religious exercise, and to which he joins long and irregular lines, expressive of various devotional subjects.

Some years ago he walked from Carlisle to London, to visit Mr Stanley, the celebrated organist and composer, on which occasion he made, for the first time, a pair of shoes.

This seems to be an æra for the reduction of the power of Kings.

The Diet of Poland, on the 1st of September, took into consideration a question relative to the King's Guards.

It was moved that the proposed augmentation of the army should not extend to the guards, whose numbers could not be increased without danger to the State.

On this occasion, those who supported this proposition did not forget to state, that in 1775, the Guards had refused to admit 70 members into the Diet to take their seats.

They drew from this circumstance a ground for another motion, that in future the National Cavalry, and not the King's Guards, should do duty about the Diet House, and about the person of the King.

These propositions having been long and warmly discussed, the Marshal of the Diet addressed the King, who, during each sitting, appears in state, seated on his throne, and begged his Majesty would deign to express his wish upon the subject.

His Majesty accordingly made a speech to the Diet, in which having stated how ready he was to sacrifice any part of the splendour which belonged personally to himself, if such sacrifice could be attended with any advantage to the public, he made the following proposals:

1st, That the guards should be kept on the footing established by the Pacta Conventa, and that the two regiments of the Crown Guards should be augmented in the same proportion as the marching regiments.

2d, That in case the Diet should agree to this, he, on the other hand, would give up the two regiments of guards on the establishment of Lithuania, and which attended him as Grand Duke of Lithuania.

As to the wish of the Diet, that the National Cavalry, and not the Royal Guards, should do duty about the Diet House, his Majesty said, he was most ready to gratify it, by giving his consent to such a regulation.

Though there were great differences of opinion in the Diet, many being for breaking all the guards, yet his Majesty's speech had such an effect upon the Members, that they unanimously acceded to his proposals.

Thus his Majesty preserves the two regiments of guards on the establishment of Poland, and which, because they belong to the kingdom, are called the Crown Guards.

But he has lost two other regiments of guards which were on the establishment of the Duchy.

PRICES OF STOCKS, OCT. 2.

Bank Stock, 190.	3 per cent. 1751, —
3 per cent. red. —	India Stock, —
Ditto con. 80¾.	Ditto Scrip. 6 a 5½.
4 per cent. 1777, —	Ditto Ann. —
5 per cent. Ann. 1784, 118¼ a ¾.	Ditto Bonds, 105 prem.
Bank Long Ann. —	New Navy, and Victualling Bills, —
Ditto 1778, for 30 years, —	Exchequer bills, —
South Sea Stock, 89.	Lottery Tickets, —
Ditto Old Ann. —	Irish Tickets, 6 l. 12 s. 6 d. a 13 s. 6 d.
New ditto, —	Tontine, —

EXCHANGES ON

Amsterdam,	38	6	Oporto,	5	6
Ditto Sight,	38	3	Paris,		27½
Rotterdam,	38	8	Ditto 2 U.		27½
Hamburg,	35	3 2½ U	Bourdeaux 2 U.		27⅛
Lisbon,	5	6¼	Dublin,		8

MONEY TO LEND.

To be Lent upon heritable security at Martinmas first,

THE sum of 1200 l. or 1400 l. As it is intended for answering an annuity, it will not be called up for a tract of years.

Apply to Mr Erskine clerk to the signet, or John Burn writer in Stirling.

EDINBURGH.

The Diligence, Butler, from Leith, arrived at London on the 1st instant, all well.

The Savannah Packet, from Glasgow to Inveray, was wrecked in Ayr Bay, on the night of the 2d curt. and all on board perished.

The Charles of Ayr nearly shared the same fate, but by the exertions of the seamen, was got into the harbour with the loss of her top-sail.

We hear from Grangemouth, that the ——— of Carron, Robert Murray *Jun.* master, loaded with iron stones, for Carron, is sunk off Burntisland.—The master, and a son of Mr Mein's, rope-maker at Carron shore, went down with the vessel.—One man saved by the boat.

The Isabella, M'Killigin, of Banff, from Hamburgh, with sale goods, is taken and sent into Orkney by a Russian Privateer.

The Peggy, Hill, from Hull to Petersburgh, is taken by the Swedes and carried into Carlscrona.

Of 17 ships fitted out the last season at Liverpool, for the whale fishery, 4 were lost; the remaining 13 arrived with 39 whales, 6473 seals, 7 unicorns, and 5 bears, producing 680 tons of oil, and 23½ tons of bone.

Fifty-two ships from London, on the whale fishery, had 174½ whales, 3664 seals, 26 unicorns, and 18 bears, which produced 2505 tons of oil, and 85½ tons of bone.

Colonel Ross, who last week undertook to ride on one horse from London to York, in 48 hours, for a large wager, performed his journey in 46 hours and a half, with ease, we are told, for he had only 25 miles to travel in the last five hours.—The distance 202 miles.

MORPETH RACES.

Tuesday, 50 l. for all ages, was won by			
Mr Bethel's Ambrosia,	—	1	1
Mr Ward's bay Colt,	—	2	2
Duke of Hamilton's Thorough,	3	3	3
Sir H. Williamson's Maid of Orleans,	2	4	4
Wednesday, 50 l. for 3 and 4 yr. olds, was won by			
Mr Bethel's Cream Cake,	—	1	1
Mr Atty's chesnut Filly,	—	2	2
Mr Hutton's Poor Rachel,	—	3	3
Thursday, 50 l. for all ages, was won by			
Mr Hamilton's Sorry,	—	1	1
Mr Nicholson's Tom True,	—	2	2

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 10.

The brig Ball, of Glasgow, from Jamaica to Georgia, on the first of April last, off the Matanzas, was struck with lightning, which instantly killed eleven of the crew—the Captain and two men escaped death, but were much bruised.

A few hours after the accident, the vessel, with 150 negroes, went down—The Captain and his two companions lashed some spars together, on which, with difficulty, they reached a key near Cape Florida, where they remained five weeks in the most wretched condition: they were afterwards relieved by a wrecker off New Providence, the Captain with the loss of both his legs and one arm; and his only surviving companion, Robert Boyd, in a melancholy situation, without the use of his legs, arrived here on Friday last, by way of Savannah, and gives the above account.

Thermometer and Barometer since our last:

				Ther.	Bar.
Saturday,	Oct.	3.	8 P.M.	47	28.92
Sunday,	—	4.	8 A.M.	42	29.10
			8 P.M.	48	29.10
Monday,	—	5.	8 A.M.	44	28.94

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, OCT. 2.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Barley,	16 s. 9 d.	15 s. 4 d.	13 s. 6 d.
Oats,	13 3	12 0	11 0
Beans,	13 6	12 6	10 6
Peafe,	12 6	11 0	9 6
New Wheat,	22 0	19 6	18 0
—— Barley,	16 6	15 0	13 6
—— Oats,	12 6	11 0	10 0

*** No Old Wheat in the Market.

P. S. All the other Grain was sold quickly except the Wheat.

MASONRY.

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL MASTER of the NEW EDINBURGH KILWINNING, owing to certain occurrences that have of late happened in said Lodge, finds it necessary to call the Monthly Meeting of the Brethren, on Thursday first, at six o'clock in the evening, to be held in the LODGE ROYAL ARCH.——Of which public intimation is hereby given, and it is hoped all the Brethren will attend.

October 5. 1789.

By Authority of the Admiral Depute of Leith, and Substitutes.

THESE are intimating to all concerned, That application has been made by the children of the deceased William Robertson merchant in Leith, for warrant to sell the following goods which were lodged in his warehouses, the dates aftermentioned, for payment of the freight and cellarent and charges, and some of them for payment of the original cost, freight, cellar-rent, and charges, viz.

1782.
Dec. 12. One box containing wright's tools, per the William and John, from Hull, marked I. W. & D.
Two boxes of tobacco-pipes, from Newcastle, which appears to have been for Lewis Downie, Edinburgh; arrested at the instance of a creditor, and the original cost, freight, and charges owing.

1782.
Oct. 26. One Box, marked *Mr Thorburn, Edinburgh*, from Newcastle.
One Wright's Chest, marked *James Burnet, to the care of James Anderson, Newcastle.*

1783.
Aug. 15. A Sailor's Hammock, for Thomas Sutherland, from London, per Marshall.
Dec. 13. A Bale in brown paper of printed books, and on the upper sheet, *Age of Lewis* XIV. from London. No mark.

1784.
Jan. 4. A Small Fir Table, two Fir Chairs and Cupboard from Aberdeen. No mark.
June 7. A Small Jacket, coarse cloth, marked *Tho. Henderson, Caddar*, from Cromarty.
July 21. A Shelf and Box, from Newcastle, for Miss Parsonage, No. 4. Shakespeare Square.
Sept. 27. A Chest containing a boy's clothes and some school books, from Aberdeen. No mark.
Nov. 11. Two Pieces Black Hair-cloth, from London, per Livingston, marked I. R.
14. Half a hogshead Sour Porter, from London, per the Betsey, marked D.
One Cask containing Wool Cards, marked M. R.
One Cask Red Oker, marked C. W. I.
Dec. 21. One Bag, marked R. E. last from Newcastle, per Wilhait.

1785.
Jan. 5. Half-a-dozen Iron Shovels, from London, per Lovely Mary. No marks.
One Small Bundle, marked *Jo. Marwat.*
One Chest containing wright's tools. No mark.
One Small Cask Nails, marked *Ben. Williamson, care of Willis Patterson, Thurso.*
One Bag White Mustard. No mark.
May 20. One parcel from Newcastle, per Sommerveil, for Robert Johnston cork-cutter, Grass-market, Edinburgh.
April 27. One bag iron work from Hull, marked H. S. & I.
April 9. Some cutlers utensils, consisting of a wheel, grindstones, &c. from Newcastle. No mark.

1786.
April 20. One bundle rolled iron from Hull. No mark.
Sixteen pieces steel, marked W. B.
One hogshead cased, supposed porter, marked I. M. & C. M.
One pair corn fanners.
July 31. One hogshead four cyder, per the Star, from London, marked *Wm Drysdale, Edr.*
One ditto. No mark.
Aug. 30. One mustard mill from Newcastle, care of John Kay, Leith.
Dec. 4. One hamper from Newcastle, vial bottles. No mark.
7. One box candlewicks, P. Dundee.
Four empty wine pipes. No mark.
One bag of parings of skins.
Two bow windows.
One bundle, containing a hammock and some old cloaths. No mark.
Four bars steel. No mark.
One calk, marked *Wm. Nicol Alloa.*
Two ditto. No mark.
Several empty hogsheads.

1785.
Nov. 10. One cask white lead, C. H. per Leith packet.
A sign board, Jo. Elliot.

Unless these goods are claimed, and the freight, charges and expences paid within one month from this date, warrants will be granted as craved.

☞ The persons who claim to produce evidence that the goods are their property.

Leith, October 3. 1789.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

Oct. 5. Roſim, Young, from Cowes, flour.
Kitty, Wiſhart, from Newcaſtle, goods.
Peggy, Milne, from M'Duff and Aberdeen, d tto.
Janet, Paterſon, from Portſoy, oats and peaſe.
Betſey, Brown, from Eyemouth, ballaſt.
Peggy, Clark, from Dundee, bran and goods.
Generous Friends, Donaldſon, from Hull, goods.
Providence, Jones, from Alloa, coals and goods.
Livingſton, Mackie, from St David's, coals.
Three Sloops with coals.

SAILED,

Katharine and Iſobel, Lyell, for Perth, goods.
Temple, Bridges, for Hamburgh, ditto.
Three Friends, Watt, for Invernes, ditto.
Peggy, M'Culloch, for Scalock, oats.
Margaret, M'Culloch, for Aberdeen, goods.
Love and Friendſhip, Whyte, for Newcaſtle, ballaſt.
Ant, M'Culloch, for Alloa, ballaſt.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH,

Oct. 3. Active, Falconer, and Diſpatch, Aiken.
Jeanie, Marſhall, from Leith, for Glaſgow, ſundries.
4. Tynhaime, Wiſhart, from Hull, goods.
Dolphin, Currier, and Jeanie, Watſon, are arrived in Carron river, from Memel, timber.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH, THE DILIGENCE,

JAMES BUTLER
Maſter,

Now lying on the birth at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods, and will ſail on the 16th inſt.

Not to be repeated.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH, THE CERES,

JAMES MACINTOSH Maſter,

Lying at Miller's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and the country adjacent, will ſail the 14th October. The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the New England Coffeehouſe, mornings and evenings on board.

The Ceres is a new and ſtrong-built veſſel, has good accommodation for paſſengers, and the beſt uſage may be depended on.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON, THE LIVINGST(illegible),

JA. MACKIE Maſter,

Lying in Leith Harbour, taking in goods, and ſails the 15th October 1789.

The maſter to be ſpoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouſe, at change hours, mornings and evenings on board the ſhip, or at Mrs Stevenſon's houſe in Bernard Street, Leith.

The above ſhip has neat accommodation for paſſengers, and the beſt of uſage may be depended on.

FOR GRENADA, THE TIVOLI,

JAMES M'LEISH Maſter,

Will be ready to receive goods at Port-Glaſgow by the 1ſt October, and clear to ſail by 1ſt November.

This is a new veſſel, ſails well, and has the beſt accommodations for paſſengers.

For freight or paſſage, apply to John Campbell, ſenior, here, or the Captain at Port-Glaſgow.

N. B. A MASON, well recommended, willing to ſerve a gentleman in Grenada for a term of years, will meet with proper encouragement, by applying to Mr Campbell.

Glaſgow, Sept. 18. 1789.

FOR TORTOLA, THE FORTUNE,

JAMES HOW Maſter,

To ſail on or before the 12th October.

FOR GRENADA,

The MARGARET, ALLAN HARVIE Maſter, to ſail on or before the 20th October.

FOR ST. KITT's,

The HOPE, JOHN M'MILLAN Maſter, to ſail on or before the 20th October.

For freight or paſſage in theſe veſſels apply to Alexander Houſtoun and Company, Glaſgow, or to Malcolm, Ritchie, and Leitch, Greenock. SEPT. 17. 1789.

NOTICE

WHEREAS David Crawfoord, lately reſiding in Preſton, lodged with John Jardine tailor in Preſtonpans, ſeveral articles of mens wearing apparel, in ſecurity of a debt due by him to the ſaid John Jardine, and granted an obligation, obliging himſelf to pay ſaid debt, and return the ſaid effects againſt the beginning of Auguſt laſt, and if he failed the ſaid John Jardine was to have full liberty to diſpoſe of the effects, for payment of the debt and expences. And whereas, the ſaid effects have never been relieved, Notice is hereby given, that unleſs they are relieved on or before the tenth of October 1789, the goods will be ſold off.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF HENRY THOMPSON Merchant and Tobacconiſt in Muſſelburgh.

THE eſtate of the ſaid Henry Thompſon having on the 16th of April laſt, been ſequeſtrated in terms of the ſtatute of the 23d of his preſent Majeſty, Robert Burns and John Watt merchants in Edinburgh, were thereafter choſen truſtees thereon, and having got their appointment confirmed by the Court of Seſſion, the ſaid truſtees do hereby require the whole Creditors of the ſaid Henry Thompſon, to lodge with them their claims and grounds of debt, with their oaths on the verity for proving the ſame, and that on or before the 16th day of January next, being nine kalender months from the date of the ſequeſtration, with certification to thoſe Creditors who ſhall neglect to comply with this requiſition that they ſhall not be entitled to any ſhare in the firſt diſtribution of the debtors eſtate.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF EBENEZER M'GEORGE of Cocklick.

THE truſtees for Mr Maegeorge having found it neceſſary to convene his Creditors, in a proceſs of multiplepoinding and exoneration before the Court of Seſſion, which depends before Lord Henderland, Ordinary, hereby give notice, that upon the 8th day of Auguſt laſt, his Lordſhip pronounced the following interlocator: "Ordains the whole Creditors to produce their reſpective intereſts in the Clerks hands, betwixt and the 12th day of November next, and appoints intimation hereof to be made by the minute book, and likewiſe by advertiſement in the Edinburgh Evening Courant, Caledonian Mercury, and Dumfries Journal three times ſucceſſively, in order that the ſame may come to the knowledge of all concerned." In obedience to which this intimation is accordingly given.

M. M. BRUCE Clk.

SALE OF HOUSES, GROUND, AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT KINCARDINE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, at Kincardine, on Friday the 16th current, at five o'clock evening, in the houſe of John Stewart vintner there.

That HOUSE on the ſhore of Kincardine, with a Smith's Forge, and Piece of Ground contiguous, as preſently occupied by James Gray ſhip-builder, and that incloſed piece of GROUND, at the weſt end of the town of Kincardine, joining the ſea, lately belonging to the ſaid James Gray.

And on Saturday the 17th current, at ten o'clock, there will be expoſed to ſale, at the houſe of James Gray, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE belonging to him.

The Truſtee requeſts a meeing of James Gray's Creditors, at the ſaid John Stewart's, immediately before the ſale of the houſe and ground.

AN AMERICAN CARGO FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public auction in Lots, at the Yard immediately eaſt from the Glaſs-houſe, Leith, on Saturday the 10th of October, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

THE following GOODS, being the entire CARGO of the MEHITABLE and MARY, Aaron Wingate Maſter, from Portſmouth, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire, viz.

Oak Timber,	White Oak Pipe Staves,	Tar,
Ditto Plank,	Ditto Hhd. Staves,	Pitch,
Pine Plank,	Ditto Barrel Staves,	Pot Aſhes, &c.
Ditto Boards,	Ditto Heading,	Indigo.

The Oak Timber is of a high ſcantling, and particularly fit for mill-wrights, and the Pine Plank from 48 to 56 feet long.

The Mehitable and Mary is ready to take goods or paſſengers for Portſmouth aforeſaid, and will ſail about the 15th of October.

Apply to Ramſay, Williamſon, and Co. Leith, or Mr John Ewen, Aberdeen.

Contractor for Turnpike Road Wanted.

THE CORPORATION of BAKERS, Edinburgh, are ready to enter into contract for the reparation of the Turnpike Road betwixt the Kirkbrae-head Toll-bar, and the Water of Leith.

As the Corporation are determined to have the ſame done in the moſt complete manner poſſible, ſuch perſons as are willing to contract may learn particulars, by applying to Mr Ralph Hardie, Manager for the Corporation of Bakers.

SALE OF PROPERTY, IN THE COUNTIES OF INVERNESS AND ROSS.

TRUSTEES OFFICE, Edinburgh, Oct. 5. 1789.

THE Commiſſioners and Truſtees for Fiſheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, do hereby give notice, That they intend to ſell by public roup in the courſe of the enſuing winter, the property which they purchaſed many years ago in the foreſaid counties, with a view to the introduction of manufactures there.

IT CONSISTS OF

107 ACRES OF LAND, part of the Lands of GLENMORISTON, with the buildings erected thereon, ſituated on the banks of Lochneſs, lying within the pariſh of Urquhart, and ſhire of Invernes, and preſently in the poſſeſſion of Alexander Shaw, merchant and manufacturer in Invernes.

12 ACRES OF LAND, part of the Eſtate of LOCHCARRON, with the buildings thereon, lying within the pariſh of Loch Carron, and ſhire of Roſs, preſently occupied by Nillian Jeffery there.

AND,

12 ACRES OF LAND, part of the Eſtate of INVERLAEL, with the houſes thereon, ſituated at the head of Lochbroom, in the ſaid county of Roſs, preſently occupied by Sir Alexander Mackenzie of Coull, or by John Roſs, his ſub-tenant.

The particular day of ſale will be advertiſed ſometime in November next. The title-deeds are in the hands of Andrew Stewart, jun. writer to the ſignet, to whom, or to Robert Arbuthnot, Secretary to the Truſtees, any perſon intending to purchaſe, may apply for ſuch information as they wiſh for but no propoſals for a private ſale will be liſtened to.

AN INN AT DUNDEE.

To be LET immediately, and entered to at Whitſunday next, for ſuch a number of years as can be agreed on,

A Large New Lodging of three ſtories, lying on the north ſide of the HIGH STREET of DUNDEE, conſiſting of about 24 room, ſeveral of which may be made large and elegant, beſides garrets. Adjoining to the houſe there is ground for erecting ſuch ſtables and other offices as may be neceſſary; and the acceſs for carriages, &c. from the High Street, by a private paſſage leading through the property, will be eaſy and convenient.

The ſituation is centrical, well aired, and has every convenience for an inn; and there being but one in the place renders it worthy of attention.

Thoſe inclining to make propoſals, may apply to William Wilſon, Dundee, the proprietor, betwixt and 1ſt November.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP,

Within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, upon Tueſday the 10th November, betwixt the hours of one and two o'clock,

THE HOUSES and GROUNDS of MIDDLEFIELD, conſiſting of about twelve Engliſh acres. This place is very convenient for ſea-bathing, and lies in a thriving and populous quarter of the country, adjoing to a fine public road, and at almoſt an equal diſtance from Edinburgh, Leith, and Muſſelburgh, to which there is conſtant communication by ſtage coaches. There is good water in the ground, and a large field of clay for brick and tyle, with abundance of coal in the immediate neighbourhood; and from theſe peculiar advantages of ſituation, which are rarely to be met with, it is ſuppoſed that moſt of the land may be ſoon feued at 8 l. an acre, which is now the current rate all around. One of the houſes poſſeſſed by the proprietor, conſiſts of ſeven rooms, with kitchen, garret, poultry-yard, coach-houſe, ſtables, &c. There is a garden of above a Scots acre, well ſtocked with thriving fruit-trees of a good kind. The whole is at preſent out of leaſe, and the rent 52 l. 17 s. Sterling.

Alſo, A HOUSE IN BROWN's SQUARE, conſiſting of eight rooms, with garret, cellars, kitchen, ſeveral light cloſets, a back-court, water-pipe, and various other conveniencies. The dining room and drawing room are each twenty-two feet, and the houſe was lately painted. Acceſs at Martinmas next.

For further particulars, apply to Andrew Stewart junior, writer to the ſignet.

SALE OF HOUSES AND GARDENS AT LEITH LINKS.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE HOUSES and GARDENS belonging to the Earl of Lauderdale, on the ſouth ſide of Leith Links, conſiſting of an extreme good houſe, very pleaſantly ſituated, and commanding an agreeable proſpect, and a garden, coach houſe, and ſtables, &c.

As alſo, the TWO HOUSES, one whereof is very good, and two gardens, preſently poſſeſſed by Alexander Marr, at the yearly rent of 28 l. ſterling; at which ſum they were let on a leaſe for 19 years, which expired at Martinmas 1787, ſo that a conſiderable riſe of rent may now be expected. In the upper garden there is about an acre of extreme good deep clay, fit for making brick unopened.

The ſervant will ſhow the principal houſe every Friday, between twelve and two o'clock afternoon; and Alexander Marr the other ſubjects at any time.

For further particulars, inquire at Allan Macdougall, writer to the ſignet.

LANDS IN LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 9th December next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

THE Lands and Eſtate of CULT, lying in the pariſh of Whitburn, and ſheriffdom of Linlithgow.

The lands conſiſt of about 537 Scots acres, of which about 400 are arable, and incloſed with double hedge and ditch, and ſtripes of planting, and ſubdivided into 24 incloſures.—The planting and hedges are in a very thriving condition, and many thouſand of the trees conſiderably advanced, being planted above 30 years ago. The lands lie adjacent to the great road between Edinburgh and Glaſgow, and within a mile of Whitburn. There is a good going coal on the lands, and the main coal may be got at a ſmall expence, and, from the vicinity of lime, the lands are capable of great improvement. There is a good commodious manſion-houſe on the premiſſes, and two gardens, one of them incloſed with a good wall, and ſtocked with fruit-trees of the beſt kinds. The purchaſer may have acceſs to the greateſt part of the incloſures at Martinmas next.

For further particulars, apply to George Hepburn, writer in Edinburgh, or Dr Wardrope, at Cult, who will ſhow the lands.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY.

THE ACTS of the laſt GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Church of Scotland are now printed, and ready to be delivered to the different Univerſities, Synods, and Preſbyteries; they will therefore pleaſe ſend to William Murray, jun. writer, Gosford's Cloſe, for their copies, on or before the 1ſt day of December next, otherwiſe the clerks are authoriſed by Aſſembly 1779 to tranſmit them by poſt at the expence of Synods, &c.

Not to be repeated.

SALE OF HABERDASHERY GOODS, AT ABERDEEN.

On Tueſday the 13th of October current, at ten o'clock forenoon, will begin to be SOLD by auction in Walker's Sale Room, Caſtle Street, Aberdeen, by authority of the Truſtee on the ſequeſtrated eſtate of William Thoms, merchant, Dundee,

THE Whole STOCK OF GOODS in his Warehouſe at Aberdeen, conſiſting of Printed Cottons, Muſlins, Muſlinets, Cambrics, Lawns, Demitties, Corduroys, Broad and Narrow Cloaths, Broad and Narrow Mancoes, Duraunts, Black Silk Modes, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Hats, Stockings, Ribbons, and a variety of other articles.

Purchaſers, to the amount of 10 l. Sterling and upwards, will be allowed ſix months credit on granting proper ſecurity; and as the whole of the goods muſt be ſold without reſerve for behoof of the creditors, good bargains may be expected

J. WALKER Auctioneer.

ABERDEEN, October 2. 1789.

Office of Inſpector of Lottery Offices, *at the* Stamp-office *in* London.

WHEREAS it appears by an adverteſment ſigned *Shergold and Co.* as proprietors of an unlicenſed Lottery Office in Lombard Street—That One Hundred Guineas reward will be given by them to any perſon of the name of *Shergold* to appear as the owner of that office, by the name of *Hugh, Henry*, or *Humphry Shergold*; and whereas there is not any perſon of the name of Shergold; licenſed to deal in Lottery tickets, all chances, ſhares, or agreements, ſigned *Shergold*, are therefore illegal, and nothing can be recovered thereon; notice is hereby given to all Riders, Printers, Shopkeepers, and others their agents whatever, in the different Country Towns and other parts of Great Britain, that all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall be found ſelling any ſuch, or any other illegal chances, ſhares, or agreements in the Lottery, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour of the law, and all Juſtices of the Peace, Mayors, Bailliffs, Conſtables, Headboroughs, and other Civil Officers within their reſpective juriſdictions are ſtrictly required by the act of 27 of his preſent Majeſty, c. 1. to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to prevent the committing of any of the offences above mentioned. And the Public are hereby requeſted to give their aſſiſtance, by ſending information to this office of the perſons that may be found offending as aforeſaid.

T. WOOD,
Inſpector of Lottery Offices.

SALMON FISHINGS AND OAK WOODS, *PERTHSHIRE.*

To be LET by public roup at the houſe of John Campbell vintner in Perth, on Thurſday the 5th day of November firſt at twelve o'clock mid-day,

THE Salmon Fiſhings with the Keith or Cruive, on the water of Erracht, belonging to Colonel MacPherſon of Blairgowrie.

AS ALSO to be ſold by public roup, in manner to be afterwards advertiſed, the whole of the Oak, Birch, and other woods growing on the lands of Mawſe in the neighbourhood of Blairgowrie.

For further particulars application is to be made to Mr Whitſon of Parkhill, or William MacLaren barron officer at Blairgowrie; who will ſhow the premiſſes.

To be LET FURNISHED for the Winter Seaſon.

THE Southmoſt HOUSE of Adam's Square, conſiſting of thirteen fire rooms, being the one immediately adjoining to the late Lord Preſident's. The houſe is completely Furniſhed, and in good order. Upon the ground floor, there are a kitchen, and apartments for ſervants, and many conveniencies for the accommodation of a family.—Adjoining, there is a back court, with a water-pipe and a waſhing-houſe.

To be ſeen upon Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, betwixt twelve and two.

Apply to Braidwood and Bruce upholſterers, South Bridge

FARM AT CORSTORPHINE TO BE LET.

There will be LET for nineteen years, or ſuch ſhorter period as may be agreed on,

THAT large FARM, called the MEADOW-HOUSE FARM, lying within two miles of Edinburgh, in the pariſh of Corſtorphine, and ſhire of Edinburgh.

This farm conſiſts of one hundred acres and upwards of rich arable land. The ground is of an excellent quality, and all incloſed with an outſide fence. The entry to be at the term of Martinmas next.

If agreeable to an offerer, the grounds lying on the ſouth ſide of the turnpike road, and the houſes may be let in one farm, that is the Paddowholm, and the park to the eaſt of it, being grounds of the very beſt quality, and the meadow parks, conſiſting in all of about 60 Scots acres; and the grounds lying on the north ſide of the turnpike road, may be let as another farm.

Propoſals may be given in to Sir William Dick of Preſtonfield, Bart. at Preſtonfield; or to Robert Bremner, at Mr Mitchelſon's, Nicolſon's Street, and ſuch as are not accepted will be kept ſecret, if deſired.

OYSTER SCALPS TO LET.

To be LET by public roup, in Gibb's Coffeehouſe, Shore of Leith, upon Wedneſday 7th October, betwixt the hours of five and ſix in the afternoon,

THE OYSTER SCALPS belonging to the lordſhip of Aberdour, lying betwixt Burntiſland and Aberdour, from the north ſhore to the middle of the Frith. The Oyſters are remarkably good, and very plenty.

For particulars apply to Hugh Bremner accomptant in Edinburgh, or Robert Beatſon factor for the Earl of Morton; either of whom will treat by private bargain betwixt and the day of roup.

As there is reaſon to believe theſe ſcalps are fiſhed by perſons having no right ſo to do, intimation is hereby given, that all perſons found treſpaſſing will be proſecute with ſeverity.

LANDS IN FIFE TO BE SOLD.

On Wedneſday, the 25th of November next, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon, will be expoſed to voluntary roup and ſale, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh,

THE Lands and Eſtate of WOODMILN, lying in the pariſh of Abdie, and ſhire of Fife. This Eſtate contains between 600 and 700 Scots acres; and though the preſent free rent is but 221 l. 11 s. 5 d. Sterling; yet as the Lands are of an excellent quality, and are within a few miles of plenty of good lime, it is expected the rents will be more than doubled on the expiration of the preſent leaſes, of which a few years are yet to run. There is a beautiful loch on this Eſtate, well ſtocked with pike, perch, and eel, which affords very agreeable ſport in the ſummer ſeaſon. It is ſuppoſed alſo that there is marle in this loch, & in a ſmaller one belonging to the Eſtate; and on the banks of the great loch called the loch of Lindores, there are ſome beautiful ſituations for a manſion houſe.

The Lands hold of the Crown, and are 816 l. Scots of valued rent, ſo that they afford two freehold qualifications in the county of Fife.

A rental and plan of the eſtate, with the current tacks thereof, and the articles of ſale, may be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Duncan, writer to the ſignet, who will give any farther information that may be wanted concerning it to intending purchaſers.

DUNDEE.

A SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, AND BOOKS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of Mr John Macdonald, Teacher of Dancing,

A VARIETY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, conſiſting of Bed, Bedding, beautiful Mahogany Chairs, Tables, and a handſome Bureau, Carpets, Looking Glaſſes, a valuable collection of Books; and a few fine Prints, Steel and Carron Grates, and all kinds of Kitchen Furniture.

Alſo, a fine toned Chamber Organ, a Grand Piano Forte, and a capital Violin, with a great variety of Muſic Books for the Organ, Harpſichord, or Pianoforte and Violin.

The roup to begin on Thurſday the 22d October, at eleven o'clock forenoon, and to continue till all be ſold off.

Not to be repeated.

MARBLE TO BE SOLD.

To be SOLD by auction, within the Marble-work, LEITH, on Friday the 9th current, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

A Quantity of MARBLE, of different ſorts, in blocks and ſlabs: Alſo, an elegant drawing-room Chimney-piece, pair four feet German Mill-ſtones, two Carts, a Carriage for marble blocks, and a parcel of Old Dale-Boards.

*** *The whole to be ſold without reſerve, being for behoof of Creditors.*

The Goods will be ſhown by James Whyte at the Marble-work, or William Sibbald, truſtee.

NOTICE TO HERITORS.

THE HERITORS, having right to the Commonty of the Lommonds and Muirs of Falkland, are deſired to meet at New-Inn, upon the 10th day of October 1789, at twelve o'clock forenoon to take under conſideration the meaſures neceſſary to be adopted for maintaining and ſupporting their reſpective rights and intereſts to the ſaid Commonty.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

MR FARQUHAR of Pitfcandlie being deſirous to preſerve the GAME on his eſtate of Pitfcandlie, hopes no Gentleman will hunt or ſhoot thereon without his particular leave.

Poachers and unqualified perſons will be proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour of law.

Lands in the Carſe of Gowrie to be Sold.

On Friday the 27th day of November next, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon, will be expoſed to public voluntary SALE, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh,

THE Lands and Barony of MONORGAN, lying in the pariſh of Longforgan, and ſhire of Perth.

This eſtate conſiſts of above 368 Scots acres of rich carſe land, is beautifully ſituated on the banks of the river Tay, from which the produce of the eſtate can be conveniently tranſported by water-carriage, and by which alſo lime and other means of improvement can be brought in. There are four orchards well-ſtocked with fruit trees, which, it is believed, bear better than any other orchards in the Carſe of Gowrie;—the proprietor has alſo a right of ſalmon fiſhing in the river Tay. There are alſo near 40 acres planted with oak and other hard wood, moſt of it above 50 years old, and in a very thriving condition.

The lands hold of the Crown, and being 860 l. 17 s. 10 d. of valued rent, afford two freehold qualifications in the county of Perth. The articles of ſale, the rental and leaſes of the eſtate, are to be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Duncan, writer to the ſignet, who has powers to conclude a ſale by private bargain any time before the day of roup.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS *In the County of Dumfries.*

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Friday 27th November next, between the hours of five and eight afternoon,

THE LANDS and others after mentioned, belonging to *Mr David Armſtrong*, advocate.

LOT I.

The lands of *Kirtleton* and *Pockelkine-Foot*, and lands of *Blackcroft*, with the tiends of the laſt-mentioned lands, lying in the pariſh of Middlebie, and ſheriffdom of Dumfries, which are to be expoſed at twenty-three years purchaſe of the free proven rent, being L. 218 4 12 2-12th

But as the proprietor does not appear to have any right to the tiends of Kirtleton and Pockelkine-Foot, one fifth of the rent of theſe lands is deducted as tiend; and taking from that tiend the miniſter's ſtipend, there remains of free tiend 17 l. 5 s. 10 d. 9-12ths—the privilege of purchaſing which, being valued at five years purchaſe, amounts to 86 9 5 9-12ths

Upſet price of Lot I. L. 2271 1 7 10-12ths

LOT II.

The Lands of *Croſhaukhead*, Eaſt *Lynbridgeford*, Weſt *Lynbridgeford*, and *Mill* of *Lynbridgeford*, with a Houſe and Yard in Eaſt Lynbridgeford, and the tiends of theſe lands, lying in the pariſh and ſheriffdom foreſaid, which are to be expoſed at 24 years purchaſe of the free rent of the lands—20 years purchaſe of the free rent of the mill—and 12 years purchaſe of the rent of the houſe and yard, being L. 298 3 14 8

With the ſuperiorities of the Mains of Crowdieknow, and ſeveral other lands, the feu-duties of which amount to 1 l. 0 s. 11 d. 2-12ths Sterling, and the groſs rent to 470 l. 8 s. 3 d. (the caſualties payable by ſingular ſucceſſors are not taxed) valued at 150 0 0

And the tiends of the lands of Croſslands, valued at 3 2 5 6-12ths

Upſet price of Lot II. L. 3136 17 1 6-12ths

LOT III.

The *Liferent* (during the joint lives of Mr and Mrs Armſtrong) of the Lands of *Hyd*, lying in the pariſh of Sibbalbie, annexed to Applegirth, and ſheriffdom foreſaid, which is to be expoſed at five years purchaſe of the free rent being L. 228 6 8

LOT IV.

An *Adjudication* for ſums amounting to 159 l. 14 s. 9 d. beſides intereſt affecting an acre of land at Bigmuir, and houſes thereon, lying in the pariſh of Gratney, which is to be expoſed at 12 years purchaſe of the free rent of the ſubjects affected by the adjudication, being L. 28 10 0

The ſubjects in lot ſecond hold of the Crown, excepting a very ſmall part of the ſuperiorities. The lands held of the Crown afford a freehold qualification. The lands, &c. in lots firſt, third, and fourth, hold of ſubjects ſuperior. There is a good modern manſion-houſe, with offices, pigeon-houſe, garden, &c. on lot firſt; and upon that lot, as well as lot ſecond, there is a good deal of thriving planting, upon which no value is put. The rent of lot firſt has riſen conſiderably ſince the proof was taken in the judicial ſale, and conform to which proof the upſet price is fixed; and there is reaſon to believe that, upon permanent leaſes, a conſiderable riſe of rent would ſtill be go for theſe and the other ſubjects under ſale. About 17 l. of the rent of Kirkletown and Pockelkinefoot remains of teind, after paying the ſtipend, the privilege of purchaſing which is to be expoſed at five years purchaſe. The teinds in this pariſh are ſaleable at ſix years purchaſe; ſo that 17 l. of the rent is in reality expoſed at only eleven years purchaſe.

The lands in lots firſt and ſecond lie within ſeven miles of Langholm, ſix of Eccleſechan, and within five miles of the great turnpike road leading from Glaſgow and Edinburgh, by Moffat, to Carliſle. Theſe lands alſo lie within three miles of lime, and are capable of great improvement. The lands in lot third lie in the neighbourhood of the village of Lockerby; and the ſubjects ſecured by the adjudication in lot fourth, lie in the village of Rigg; and the ground, ſo far as not already built upon, may be feued off to advantage.

The articles of roup, &c may be ſeen in the office of Mr Alexander Stevenſon, depute-clerk of Seſſion; and perſons deſirous of further information, may apply to John Tait, jun. writer to the ſignet, agent in the ſale, or Mr John Johnſton, at Charleſfield, by Annan, factor on the eſtate.

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